Refine Search

Your wildcard search against 10000 terms has yielded the results below.

Your result set for the last L# is incomplete.

The probable cause is use of unlimited truncation. Revise your search strategy to use limited truncation.

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L8 and prefer$6 same vot$3	1

Database:
US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
US Patents Full-Text Database
US OCR Full-Text Database
EPO Abstracts Database
JPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search: L9

Refine Search

Recall Text Clear Interrupt

Search History

DATE: Wednesday, April 21, 2004 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
	DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ		
L9	L8 and prefer$6 same vot$3	1	L9
L8	rul$3 same (business$ or transaction$3) same (strateg$3 or plan$6) same (resolution or resolv$3 or solution$6) same (conflit$3 or differ$6)	30	L8
L7	L6 and prefer$6 same vot$6	17	L7
L6	(rul$3 or object$) same (strateg$3 or plan$6) same (resolution or resolv$3 or solution$6) same (conflit$3 or differ$6)	13954	L6
L5	(rul$3 or object$) same (strateg$3 or plan$6) same (resolution or resolv$3 or solution$6) same (conflit$3 or differ$6) same prefer$6 same vot$3	1	L5
L4	L3 and vot$3	1	L4
L3	l1 and (rul$3 or object$) same (strateg$3 or plan$6) same (resolution or resolv$3 or solution$6 or determin$6) same (conflit$ or differ$6)	2	L3

L2	L1 and (rul$3 or object$) same (strateg$3 or plan$6) same (resolution or resolv$3 or solution$6 or determin$6) same (conflit$ or differ$6) same vot$3	0	L2
L1	(5790847 or 6578008 or 6502131 or 6029195).pn.	8	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

First Hit Fwd Refs

End of Result Set

☐ Generate Collection Print

L4: Entry 1 of 1 File: USPT Feb 22, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6029195 A
TITLE: System for customized electronic identification of desirable objects

Detailed Description Text (136):
A technique similar to rapid profiling is of interest in market research (or voter research). Suppose that the target objects are consumers. A particular attribute in each target profile indicates whether the consumer described by that target profile has purchased product X. A decision tree can be built that attempts to determine what value a consumer has for this attribute, by consideration of the other attributes in the consumer's profile. This decision tree may be traversed to determine whether additional users are likely to purchase product X. More generally, the top few levels of the decision tree provide information, valuable to advertisers who are planning mass-market or direct-mail campaigns, about the most significant characteristics of consumers of product X.

Detailed Description Text (137):
Similar information can alternatively be extracted from a collection of consumer profiles without recourse to a decision tree, by considering attributes one at a time, and identifying those attributes on which product X's consumers differ significantly from its non-consumers. These techniques serve to characterize consumers of a particular product; they can be equally well applied to voter research or other survey research, where the objective is to characterize those individuals from a given set of surveyed individuals who favor a particular candidate, hold a particular opinion, belong to a articular demographic group, or have some other set of distinguishing attributes. Researchers may wish to purchase batches of analyzed or unanalyzed user profiles from which personal identifying information has been removed. As with any statistical database, statistical conclusions can be drawn, and relationships between attributes can be elucidated using knowledge discovery techniques which are well known in the art.

Detailed Description Text (337):
It is not necessary for menus to be displayed as simple lists of labeled options; it is possible to display or print a menu in a form that shows in more detail the relation of the different menu options to each other. Thus, in a variation, the menu options are visually laid out in two dimensions or in a perspective drawing of three dimensions. Each option is displayed or printed as a textual or graphical label. The physical coordinates at which the options are displayed or printed are generated by the following sequence of steps: (1) construct for each option the cluster profile of the cluster it represents, (2) construct from each cluster profile its decomposition into a numeric vector, as described above, (3) apply singular value decomposition (SVD) to determine the set of two or three orthogonal linear axes along which these numeric vectors are most greatly differentiated, and (4) take the coordinates of each option to be the projected coordinates of that option's numeric vector along said axes. Step (3) may be varied to determine a set of, say, 6 axes, so that step (4) lays out the options in a 6-dimensional space; in this case the user may view the geometric projection of the 6-dimensional layout onto any plane passing through the origin, and may rotate this viewing plane in order to see differing configurations of the options, which emphasize similarity

with respect to differing attributes in the profiles of the associated clusters. In the visual representation, the sizes of the cluster labels can be varied according to the number of objects contained in the corresponding clusters. In a further variation, all options from the parent menu are displayed in some number of dimensions, as just described, but with the option corresponding to the current menu replaced by a more prominent subdisplay of the options on the current menu; optionally, the scale of this composite display may be gradually increased over time, thereby increasing the area of the screen devoted to showing the options on the current menu, and giving the visual impression that the user is regarding the parent cluster and "zooming in" on the current cluster and its subclusters.

Detailed Description Text (361):
Computer users frequently join other users for discussions on computer bulletin boards, newsgroups, mailing lists, and real-time chat sessions over the computer network, which may be typed (as with Internet Relay Chat (IRC)), spoken (as with Internet phone), or videoconferenced. These forums are herein termed "virtual communities." In current practice, each virtual community has a specified topic, and users discover communities of interest by word of mouth or by examining a long list of communities (typically hundreds or thousands). The users then must decide for themselves which of thousands of messages they find interesting from among those posted to the selected virtual communities, that is, made publicly available to members of those communities. If they desire, they may also write additional messages and post them to the virtual communities of their choice. The existence of thousands of Internet bulletin boards (also termed newsgroups) and countless more Internet mailing lists and private bulletin board services (BBS's) demonstrates the very strong interest among members of the electronic community in forums for the discussion of ideas about almost any subject imaginable. Presently, virtual community creation proceeds in a haphazard form, usually instigated by a single individual who decides that a topic is worthy of discussion. There are protocols on the Internet for voting to determine whether a newsgroup should be created, but there is a large hierarchy of newsgroups (which begin with the prefix "alt.") that do not follow this protocol.

L8: Entry 19 of 30 File: USPT Sep 15, 1992

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5148370 A
TITLE: Expert system and method for batch production scheduling and planning

Brief Summary Text (5):
Expert systems, a class of so-called artificial intelligence imbued computer systems in which the analytical skills of an expert are set forth as rules dependent upon and applied against the expert's domain of knowledge (the "knowledge base") are capable of finding solutions to such problems. Several different rule-based expert system paradigms have been utilized in production scheduling and planning. Logic programming has been shown to be applicable in production planning in the paper by W. I. Bullers, S. Y. Nof and A. B. Whinston entitled "Artificial Intelligence in Manufacturing Planning and Control," AIIE Transactions, December 1980, pp 351-363. Similarly, a job shop scheduling system may be based on a schema representation paradigm as disclosed in the paper by M. S. Fox, et. al., entitled "ISIS: A Constraint Directed Reasoning Approach to Job Shop Scheduling," Intelligent Systems Laboratory, The Robotics Institute, Carnegie Mellon University Technical Report, Jun. 21, 1983, pp 83-88. Advantages of using a rule-based system for scheduling production in a so-called flexible manufacturing system have been described in the article by G. Bruno, A. Elia, and P. Laface entitled " A Rule-Based System to Schedule Production," Computer, July 1986, pp 32-40.